

In RHODORA, xliv. 455 (1942) Dr. Wherry (in his key) noted *Lilium canadense* and *L. michiganense* as having "anthesis early aestival", while in *L. superbum* it is "late-aestival". Here is a real point which may well be amplified. Taking, again, all flowering material in the two large herbaria at hand and recording the date of collection of all with expanded flowers I get the following score: *L. CANADENSE* (166 specimens) flowering from mid-June (11th) to early August, with average date July 6; *L. MICHIGANENSE* (43 sheets) flowering from late June (25th) through July, with average date July 6 (the same as *L. canadense*); *L. SUPERBUM* (63 specimens) flowering from mid-July (16th) to early September, with average date August 1. If, as some maintain, the exclusively inland and rather northern *L. michiganense* is identical with the chiefly coastwise and decidedly southern *L. superbum*, is it not remarkable that their periods of anthesis should be so different?

Many morphological characters more or less separating the two latter have repeatedly been pointed out. To these I should add the deeply 3-lobed stigma of *L. superbum* as opposed to the more broadly and shallowly lobed stigma of *L. michiganense* and I can not overlook the fact that the usually longer anthers of the former species are essentially linear, those of the latter species shorter and more oblong. I am, at least from herbarium-material, unable to unite these species.—M. L. FERNALD.

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CIRSIUM FLODMANI IN NEW ENGLAND.—In RHODORA, 45 (1943), 356, Professor Fernald reported that the prairie and plain species *Cirsium Flodmani* (Rydb.) Arthur, supposed to reach its eastern limits in Manitoba, Minnesota, and Iowa, is also known from the Temagami Forest Reserve in Ontario and from Essex County, N. Y., and queried whether these were native stations or the results of recent eastward migration.

This species is a segregate from *C. undulatum* (Nutt.) Spreng., under which name a thistle is reported in E. J. Dole's *Flora of Vermont* (1937), 264, from Wells River, Vt. Mr. C. A. Weatherby has kindly called my attention to this citation, and also to the fact that a specimen in the New England Botanical Club Herbarium, collected by me in a dry pasture south of Island Pond,

Brighton, Essex Co., Vt., on 6 Aug., 1940, clearly belongs to *C. Flodmani*. Whether the plant is here native or introduced may still be queried, but at any rate it is now a species to be considered in any enumeration of the plants of New England.—ARTHUR STANLEY PEASE, Harvard University.

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SPERGULA PENTANDRA IN AMERICA.—*Spergula arvensis* in its varying forms is so common and has so often encouraged amateurs to hope that they had something novel, besides typical *S. arvensis* L. and its var. *sativa* (Boenn.) Reichenb., that weed-hunters may welcome the fact that another real species has arrived from Europe. On April 8, 1942, the keen student of the Cape May flora, O. H. Brown, collected a weed in Cold Spring Cemetery at Cold Spring, Cape May, New Jersey, which, referred to me through Mr. Long, proves to be the European *S. pentandra* L., which is sufficiently different from *S. arvensis* to satisfy any one. In the former the leaves are channeled at base, the plump seeds with a very narrow wing. *S. pentandra* is a smaller plant, the filiform leaves scarcely channeled, and its smooth flat seeds have a wing as broad as the body. It should be watched for; the cemetery at Cold Spring is probably not its only American station.—M. L. FERNALD.

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